NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

DPPICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSSU AND FULTON ST

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-CINDERSLLA-BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery-The Sanboock of the Barrie of Armin Lion-Sixtney String Jack-The

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Our SET-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Town and Coun-METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Equestrian

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-BLACK EVED SUSAN

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE-Hope Chapel, 718 and

New York, Wednesday, January 31, 1855.

By the arrival of the Africa at Halifax we have one week's later intelligence from Europe. Its de. have transpired with regard to the progress of the Vienna negotiations, and matters in the Crimea remain in pretty nearly the same state as at the date of our previous advices. The Frenc's and English ers at Vienns have received the authorization from their respective governments for which they had applied, but it was thought they would protract as long as possible the discussion of the terms of peace, in order that the fall of Sebastopol might influence the decision of the question at issue. This is of course mere speculation. The statement that Austria would refuse to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with the Western Powers unti the exact pature of their conditions is speci fied, is of an equally unauthentic character although it is a natural conclusion from the suspicious coincidence which exists between se fresh overtures of Russia, and the stipulation as to the termination of Austrian insuition fixed by the treaty of the 2d of December. It will be recollected that we last week drew attention to the sin gularity of the fact that the Russians were allowed to recross the Danube and enter the Dobrudscha without the Austrians making any effort to oppose them, although expressly bound by treaty to do so We find it now opsaly asserted that the Austrian overnment favored the movement in order to en. force an armistice on the allies.

The project of a general Congress is again re vived, and confident hopes are expressed by one of the leading London journals that if the United States are invited to take a part in it, a satisfac bory solution may be found for the present difficul.

Omer Pacha had arrived in the Crimes, and after a conference with the allied commanders, had returned to Varna. Russian reinforcements were advancing through Bessarabia, and the allies were also continually receiving additions to their strength re was some tall of a Piedmontese contingent of 20,000 men being about to be sent to the Crimea, but the statement does not seem to amount to anything more than a mere rumor.

Of general European news there is nothing that calls for particular notice.

Consula closed at 913. An improvement is noticed in all the staple articles of export from this

Cotton continued firm yesterday, and before the receipt of the Africa's news, 500 a 600 bales were sold at full prices. After the news, no sales trans pired. Flour was firmer before the news, with a good demand for export at full prices, with in creased sales. Corn, before the news, was duil, with sales at 96c. for Southern yellow, while prime Western mixed was held at 98c. a \$1; white wheat, duty paid, sold at \$2 15; white Michigan at \$2 40, and do. Southern, fair quality, at \$2 22. There was increased activity in provisions, and about 1,500 a 2,000 barrels mess pork changed hands at \$12 50. About 500 boxes long middles sold at 9c., and quite large sales of sides, or long middles, were made on private terms, all for export, and chiefly to England. Lard, in kegs, sold at 10 c., and in barrels at 9 c. s 10c. Beef was steady, with a fair demand for home use and export. There were considerable shipments of provisions made to Liverpool, including 1,000 a 1.200 boxes bacon, and 1,200 to 1,500 packages of pork, lard and beef, at full rates of freight.

By the arrival of the steamship Star of the West have one week's later intelligence from California, She brings \$640,000 in specie. The Legislature of California assembled on the 2d instant, at Sacra mento, and on the following day Mr. Stowe (whig) was chosen Speaker of the Assembly. The Gov ernor's message, an abstract of which will be found among our extracts, is mainly devoted to local affairs, and suggestions for the improvement and advancement of the State. The Sanatorial question had been started, but had assumed no definite shape. From the mines the accounts were cheering, and the copious rains that had fallen had ex cited the most sanguine anticipations of the miners Rich mines of gold and copper are reported to have been discovered on the Gila river, in the territory acquired under the Gadsden treaty. Most of the prisoners who had escaped from the State prison had been recaptured. A severe storm of rain, hail and wind visited San Francisco, Sacra mento and Benicia on New Year's day, and very considerable damage was done to property. A party of notorious fillbusters had been arrested in er California, but as nothing could be proven against them they were discharged.

The news from the Sandwich Islands, received by the Star of the West, is to the 17th nlt. The most important piece of intelligence is the death of Kamehameha III., at the age of forty-one years and nine He is succeeded by Prince Alexander Liboliho, his nephew, a young copper-colored gentieman of some education, who assumes the title of Kamehameha IV. Prince Laboliho and his brother visited this country several years ago with Dr. Judd, who was once an American Missionary, and at that time a leading member of the late king's cabinet. They stopped at the Irving House, Broadway, and received the visits of many of our citizens. After visiting several cities they went to Earope. While in this country the present king was not allowed to nit at the supper table with the other passengers on board one of the Sound steamers, on her passage between New York and Boston, in consequence of bis color. This incident, it is said, had such effect on the mind of the Prince that he refused to join the aspexation policy of his uncle.

Henry Meiggs, his brother, wife and family, the San Francisco forger and defaulter, arrived at Tabiti on the 9th of November, in the bark Ame. rica, and left on the 21st. Their destination was

The latest news from Texas is that a new Pacific Railroad Company has been organized, of which Hon. Robert J. Walker has been chosen President. From the British West Indies we have received files of Kingston (Jamaics) papers, dated to the 6th of January, but they do not contain any news of interest. The Kingston Morning Journal, of the 1st instant, says:-"Up to the present moment the holidays have passed off very quietly in shie town; and we learn that in the country district, there have been few of those disgusting revelries which were formerly indulged in." The same paper, of the 5th instant, says:-"On motion of Mr. Os berne, a committee has been appointed by the Hous of Assembly "to inquire into, and report upon, the ticket-of-leave system lately introduced

into this island; the moral and social effects result

ing from the trial of that system; and whether it would be expedient to continue it under legislative authority." We hear of the death of the Rev. Timothy Curtis, Wesleyan minister, at Falmouth on the 231 of December. The death of the reverend gentlemen is desply regretted by his friends and Wealeyans. An Italian opera the entire body of the company had visited Kingston with a view of min istering to the New Year's enjoyments of the aristocracy. As far as encouragement went, the performers might as well have been at the Academy of Music in New York. The Morning Journal of the 6th instant thus notices the failure:-" When we had no means of passing away an evening in this miserably dull city, everybody was heard to cry out and wish that some company or other would arrive to destroy the monotony of the place. At last the farfamed Italian company came; and what is the result? Why, in two nights out of five they are obliged to erform before miserably thin audiences. This car tainly was not the encouragement we expected from our fellow-citizens. The highly talented company does certainly deserve much more at their han is.' We have partial returns from the Twenty-ninth

Senatorial district. They indicate the election of Mr. Goodwin, the Knew Nothing candidate. We refer the reader to our news columns to day for an account of several melancholy shipwrecks. The most unfortunate one reported is that of the Brideh brig Argyle, from Glasgow for this port,

stranded on Seasa beath on the night of the 28th inst. At our last accounts from her but one person had reached the above alive. A passenger and four of her crew had been drowned, and from the position of the ship, in all probability the balance of her crew bad met the same fate.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a resolu

tion directing the Post Office Committee to report

how much money the Collins steamships have re-

ceived up to the present time from freight and pas sengers was adopted. The Army Ap, ropriation

of the affair.

bill was taken up, and the discussion on the amend. ment relative to the means for the suppression of Indian hostilities resumed. In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Houston, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, announced that on Thursday next, he should if possible, bring to a test vote the proposition to amend the existing tariff. A resolution was adopted calling for copies of diplomatic correspondence touching the causes of the disturbance of friendly relations between this country and Spain, and the instructions of the State Department relative to the same, and also for copies of all the correspondence

between our government, Great Britain, and France respecting Cuba, not heretofore communicated. In Committee of the Whole, the Serate bill authorizing the construction of a telegraph line from the Missis sippi or Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean, and ranting the right of way, and two million acres of land in aid thereof, was taken up and debated, but without concluding the sabject the House adjourned. During the debate a violent altercation tool place between Gen. Lane, of Oregon, and Mr. Far ley, of Maine, and it was only by the interference of members that a personal collision of the parties was prevented. Our reporter has given an accoun

The Kinney Central American expedition is out of favor with the administration. It is anticipated that the President intends shortly to issue a proclamation calling upon all good citizens to uphold the neutrality laws. It is reported that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, has sent directions to the British West India squairon to be on the lookout for the expeditionists.

In the State Senate yesterday Mr. Brooks gave notice of a bill providing for the removal of the Banking Department to this city. Mr. Putnam addressed the Senate at length in support of the bill relative to the conveyance of church property. A large number of spectators were present. The subject will come up again on Monday next. In the Assembly the consideration of the temperance bill was resumed, the question being on the adoption of the third section, but without taking the vote the body adjourned.

The tenth anti-slavery lecture of the season was delivered last evening in the Tabernacle, by the Hop. Charles Fraccis Adams, who took for his subject "What Makes Slavery a National Concern." The audience was large. A sketch of the lecture is

W. H. Seward in a New Disguise-Curio

and Significant Manifesto. We transfer to our columns this morning the extraordinary and significant manifesto published yesterday by the lesser Seward organ of this city in behalf of the re-election of the arch-agitator to the United States Senate. He re presented to us in a new attractive and very plausible, if we may believe his showman : but it is no more the real Seward than was Barnum's baboon, with its codfish tail, the real Fejee mermaid.

The manifesto before us sets out with the as surance that Seward is to be re-elected without serious opposition in either branch of the Legislature. This is news. We have been led to understand that there is an ascertained majority of eight or ten against him in the Assembly, and that a very "serious opposition" will be the consequence; and the coalition of the Se ward party and the free soil administration democracy in the Twenty-ninth district, to fill the vacancy there, betrays the value of every vote to the slippery demagogue in the Senate. Next we are told that there is "no other whig candidate" before the Legislature; that, most probably, no other will appear "in opposition to Mr. Seward." and that this fact "indicates a remarkable change in public opinion" in his behalf during the last six years.

This is beautiful. Seward a whig-no other whig to oppose him-has become popular-has vindicated the interests and just rights of all sections of the Union ; and, mark what follows in the manifesto:-"There is not at this day in the Senate, or in public life, a statesman of more ability, or more thoroughly and truly national in all his views, than Governor Seward." This is the Barnum humbug of the manifesto-"The nondescript from the river Glia, captured by Colonel Fremont, after a three days exciting But walk round the animal, and, though his mane and tail have been shaved off. the spectator will readily perceive that he is

the veritable woolly horse. Seward a whig! What is a whig! As we understand it, Seward and his organs and supporters broke up and dispersed the whig party in 1852, in "execrating and spitting upon" the national platform laid down at Baltimore for, and adopted by Gen. Scott. A whig! This is a very shallow and stupid dodge. What charming whig societies were those Saratoga. Syracuse and Auburn coalition anti-slavery conventicles of last fall, with Master Seward as their head, and Clark and Raymond as their tail! And this same Seward, we are told, has been industriously vindicating, especially during the last six years, the just rights and interest of all sections of the Union. We suppose that the proofs are to be found in his hostility to the compromise measures, before and since their passage; in his abolition harangues in the Senate; in his festivals at Auburn to the mixed delegations of whites and blacks of both sexes. who may have aided in the rescue of fagitive slaves from the officers of the law; and in his

various intrigues and movements for reopening

and driving the anti-slavery agitation to the extremity of disunion.

A grain or two of Syracuse salt will also be required to render palatable, even to the outside Utica Know Nothings, the positive assurance, that "there is not at this day a statesman of more ability, in the Senate or in public life," than W. H. Seward. Where are the proofs? In his speeches? No; for nothing in our political records can be found as dry, verbose, tedious and drowsy as Seward's set speeches. Any free soil sophomore of any college, from musty classics and dusty text books, gazetteers and Congressional debates, could compile, at three days' notice, one of Seward's crack speeches. Is there one of his speeches or reports, or bills that will outlive him? Not one, we dare say. Can a single reader of Seward's addresses and speeches recollect, from this mass of the "statesman's" trash through which he has waded, a solitary original expression worth remembering, excepting that memorable one that "there is a higher law than the constitution ?" No. He has written nothing. spoken nothing of his own that is or can be remembered, excepting this seditious sentiment

It is the beight of absurdity to call W. H. Seward a statesman. He is a demagoguea slippery demagogue—and his history is that of the slipperiest, most unscrupulous and most dangerous demagogue of the country. His pretences to statesmanship are like those of Barnum in business enterprises, the pretences of a humbug and a charlatan. Seward a statesman He commenced his career with the imposture of dead man's body, fixed up, a la Barnum, to represent poor Morgan, the victim of the bloody Masons. Next we find him juggling with all the anti-slavery associations of the State, for their peculiar support, and selling himself to their work, for their precious votes. Next his cloven foot is betrayed in the descent of Archpishop Hughes from the pulpit to the dirty political pipe-laying of Carroll Hall. And we ave had the results of this intrigue for the Irish Catholic vote in the Native American movement of 1843-'44, in the Philadelphia riots and church burnings, and in that segregation of the Irish Catholic vote from the mass of our citizens, which has brought upon us this terrible uprising of the Know Nothings throughout the whole Union.

For further evidences of Seward's statesmanship, we may recur to his partisan affiliations with the anti-renters, and all the little knots of socialists, strong-minded females, spiritualists and infidel reformers of the day. His latest achievement was the blending of all these materials with the Maine liquor law, and anti-slavery platforms in the Saratoga, Syracuse, and Auburn conventions. This is the Holy Alliance which the conservative and law sbiding people of the State and the Union, in the name of the Know Nothings, have risen in good time to put down, and W. H. Seward is the chief and the champion of the conspiracy.

Shall be be re-elected? If there be a majority against him in the Assembly we may surely count upon his defeat, or upon the postponement of the election to the next Legislature, so as to give the people a hearing upon this latest coalition of the Seward party with the free soil administration faction. The defeat of Seward will be a great conservative triumph, a great victory to the Know Nothings in a local, but especially in a national view. His success will be to the new American party a great disaster-greater than any other which can befall them in reference to the campaign of '56. It is of the first importance to the Know Nothing movement to supersede Seward in the Senate; or, failing in this, it becomes equally important that his election shall be held over, subject to a fair trial before the people. What say the Know Nothings at

CAPTAIN GIBSON AND THE DUTCH GOVERN-MENT.-In another column will be found a statement addressed by Capt. Gibson to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in reply to Mr. Secretary Marcy's communication to the President, dated January 19. It will be recollected that in the latter document Mr. Marcy insinuated that an important letter, addressed by Capt. Gibson to the Governor of Netherlands India, which is missing from the files of the State Department, and to which the Captain had had access, had been abstracted by the latter. Capt. Gibson undertakes in his statement to establish three conclusions-first, that Secretary Marcy, at the time of his writing the letter referred to, did not seriously believe that he had taken the missing paper : secondly, that the manner in which it was laid before Congress was irregular and calculated to do him the greatest amount of injury possible; and, thirdly, that until the absence of the letter was discovered it was considered of no importance by the government. The facts on which Capt. Gibson relies to establish these positions are put forward in a clear and temperate manner. In the first place he alleges that he could have no possible motive for the destruction of the letter, seeing that immediately after his return to this country he stated in his first communication to Mr. Marcy that he had addressed a letter to the Governor-General of Netherlands India, expressing regret for much imprudence of language while in Sumatra, but denying the doing or advising of any hostile act against the government of Netherlands India. This personal appeal to the Governor-General's justice and magnanimity was handed over to the Attorney General as evidence against him, but was rejected as such by the Court of Justice at Batavia. He points out the absurdity of his attempting to destroy the evidence of a letter the facts contained in which he had already laid before the Secretary of State, and several copies of which are in existence. With regard to his being the only peron who had access to it, he shows that such was not the fact, for before he was aware that it was missing he saw a copy of it in the hands of a correspondent of one of the New York papers, and subsequently, four days before the message was laid before Congress, in the journal itself. So far from the suppression of the letter being any advantage to him, its absence, from whatever cause it might arise, could not fail to embarrass his relations with the executive, and lay him open to attack on the part of his ene-

PROGRESS OF MORAL REPORM IN THE CITY .-The city government has commensed the work of moral reform by indicting three or four gamblers and six or seven keepers of houses of ill-fome. There are probably as many as five hundred gambling houses in this city, and the number of infamous and disorderly establishments is much greater. There are also hundreds of lottery offices under various disguises, where tickets are sold, and where the drawings of the Maryland and Delaware lotteries are duly received and declared. Thousands of dollars are spent in the-c places every week, and the sale of policies was greatly increased after the distribution of the funts raised at the fashionable concert and ball for the poor, recently

given at the Acad-my of Music. These facts go to show that the work of moral reform in this city has only commenced. We expected that the new city government would give us clean streets-that we should be relieved from the load of filth lying upon our great avenues; but now there is a still more important work for our new rulers to perform. We may remove three feet of mud on Broadway, but there is a still greater deposit of moral filth, which has become so fastened upon the city that the work of clearing it away will be as difficult as the accomplishing of the labors of Hercules. The greater the difficulty, however, the greater the inducement to

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.
REPORTED DISMISSAL OF LIEUT. HUNTER-THE BRITISH MINISTER AND THE KINNEY EXPEDITION, ETC. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1855.

It is said that the Secretary of the Navy has sent letter to Lieut. Hunter dismissing him from the naval service of the United States for leaving the Brazil squadron, with the brig Bainbridge, without leave from the commander of the squadron.

The Star says the British Minister has sent orders to the squadron in the Carribean Sea, not to allow the Kinney expedition to land on any portion of Central Ame-

The President has dismissed Lieut, Hunter from the Dudley Mann is spoken of as Minister to Paris

> SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1855.

No. 42. Peter J. Burchel vs. Stewart C. Marsh, et. al Appeal from the Circuit Court of Illinois. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decision of said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the case with directions to dismiss the bill of complaint, with costs, but without prejudice to any legal defence which the parties may have.

the parties may have.

No. 50. Amos J. Bruce et al., plaintiff in error, vs. the United States. The cause was argued by Mr. Vinton for the plaintiffs in error, and submitted on printed argument by Attorney General Cashing for defendant.

No. 51. Richard H. Henderson vs. Samuel I. Hinckley. Cause submitted to consideration of Court on printed argument by Hart for appellant and Mills for appellee.

No. 52. James Stevens, appellant, vs. Royal Glading et al. The cause was argued by Ames for the appellees, and submitted by printed argument for appellant.

The Election in the Twenty-ninth District.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 30, 1855.
In Livingston county, Mr. Goodwin, Know Nothing, has a majority over Mr. Loomis, the people's candidate. In Avon, 78; Lima, 130; Geneseo, 14; Cuylerville, a tie; Mount Morris, 105; Dansville, 53; Conesus gave a major ity of 46, and Springwater, 186 for Loomis. The town of neca, complete, gives Goodwin a majority of 303. The town of Phelps, two districts heard from, give Goodwin a majority of 240. Nine towns, complete, in Ontario county, give Mr. Goodwin 1,051 majority over Judge Six other towns are not yet hourd from, but it is supposed they will increase Goodwin's majority.

THE REMOVAL OF THE BANKING DEPARTMENT-THE TENURE OF CHURCH PROPERTY—ORBATS ON THE TEMPERANCE BILL—THE KNOW NOTHINGS, STC.

ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1855. The readers of the HERALD will recollect that the would be made by a certain combination of money dealers, to prevent the reappointment of Mr. St. John as Superintendent of the Bank Department. This assertion made in Thompson's Reporter of a late date. But it now bankers and stock jobbers o the city of New York, are not content with merely oustwhole banking department into Wall street. This mornthat he purposed, at a day not very remote, to introduce a bill to remove the Bank Department from the city of Albany, where all the other State offices are located, to the city of New York. There is no disguising the source from whence this movement arises. In forming a conjecture, no mistake can be made by any ordinary intelligent man. Senator Brooks, of course, will inforthe Senate and the people, why such removal ought to be made. He will give the information that a large jority of the banking capital of the State is located in the city of New York, hence the importance of having c venient access to the department. But with all the abill ty, cloquence and persuasive powers of that distinguished Senator, there is much doubt of his being able to convince the Senators from the rural districts of the pro-

convince the Senators from the rural districts of the propriety, safety or necessity of removing the banking department from the Frate Hall in this city.

The time of the Senate to-day was consumed by Senator Putnam in the delivery of his acceed on the bill, "in relation to conveyances and devises of personal and real estate for religious purposes." The lobbies and antercoms of the Senate chamber were filled with spectators, attracted thither by a knowledge that the speech was to be delivered to-day. Among the listeners were several of the most distinguished Protestant clergymen of the city. The House met at ten o'clock, an bour earlier than usual, and very soon entered upon the discussion of the temperance bill. The most of the time of the session was consumed by Mr. Baldwin, of St. Lawrence, in reading from manuscript foolessp, and Mr. Rickerson, of Greene, in stump cratory, both' prohibitory members. The latter gentleman, in the course of his remarks, directed a portion rather personally to Mr. O'Keefe, who happened to be absent from his seat at the time. When he returned, however, Mr. O'K. rose and informed Mr. R., as well as other members of the House, that when they desired to allude to him particularly, he tinnied them to take occasion to do so when he was present. This remark called Mr. R. to his feet, and apologized to Mr. O'Keefe, and stated he had no intention to make any illiberal personal illusion. Mr. Coleman moved a proposition that liquor dealers in the city of New Yerk should pay the sum of five hundred dollars annually for the privilege of vending liquors. The ultra temperance reformers voted that proposition promptly down. Such high licenses would produce high priced "tois," and they are the hat class of persons, who ever pay more than three cents for half pint of whiskey to carry in their temperance side pockets. This bill has now been in committee just one week, and only two sections have been passed through. There are twenty-six sections in the whole bill, and if greater progress is not sp

ry dangerous encroachments made upon the coast of we Jersey.

There was considerable wonderment, perhaps alarm, seeing a copy of the new Know Nothing novel, "Stan-ope Burleigh," distributed among Senators this morn-g. If some of them had known the object of that pub-ation, they would not have touched it with a ten toot

New Jersey Legislature. TREATON, Jan. 30, 1855

The following special bank charters were renewed in the Senate to day .- The Burhngton County Bank at Medford, Trenton Bank, Cumberland Bank, Camden Bank, Sussex Bank, Jersey Bank, Newark Banking and Insurance Company; a new bank was granted at illusterion. About

the same number are yet to go through.

The vote by which the anti-Nebraska resolutions were lost in the House, was reconsidered this evening, and the resolutions were re-committed.

Governor Price and the Committees from the Senate

and the House left last evening for New York, to join the Governor in committee from New York, to consider the subject of the harbor encroachments. They will step at the Astor House.

Fire in Port Byron STRACTSF, Jan. 30, 1855. The Eagle Hotel, Starin's jewelry store, and William

Smith's dry goods store, in the village of Port Byron were to-day destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$10, 000. The are originated in the Eagle Hotel.

Later from Havana and Key West. ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28, 1855.
The steamship Isabel arrived at this port this morning, with Havana and Key West dates to the 25th inst. The steamship Fulcon would leave Havana for New

York about the 27th inst. The steamship El Dorado sailed for Aspinwall on the

Business was generally dull at Havana. New sugar was abundant, but there was no accumulation of stock the demand for Spain being pretty brisk at prices one quarter higher than on the 7th inst. Rice was in good 8% reals, with a good inquiry, and no prospect of a deline. Freights to Europe were rather brisk, but to the United States they were very dull, and vessels abun-Exchanges dull, at 15% per cent premium on London.

and 3% premium on New York

From Texas.

DESPERATE BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS—NEW PACIFIC

BAILROAD COMPANY-FIRE A GALVESTO New ORLEANS, Jan. 27, 1855. We are in receipt of Texas dates to the 25th inst. between a party of rangers and some Texas Indians which resulted in the victory of the former, who killed

A Pacific Railroad Company has been organized. Ro bert J. Walker was elected President, and a deposit of

The draining house of Messrs. R. & D. Mills, near Galreston, was burned, destroying 600 hhds. sugar and 1,200 hhds. molasses.

From Buffalo.

seven of the Indians and took many prisoners.

ENGINE HOUSE AND MACHINE SHOP BELONGING TO BUFFALO AND BRANTFORD RAILBOAD DESTROYED BY FIRE—ATTEMPTED MURDER—TERRIFIC SNOW

A fire broke out at Fort Erie (C. W.) last night, about one o'clock, by which the engine house and me shop at that place belonging to the Buffalo and Brant-ford Railroad, were destroyed, with all their contents. In the engine house there were five locomotives. The loss is about twenty-five thousand dollars, but may be more. The locomotives were not insured, and the buildings only partially so. The Buffalo fire companies could not cross the river, as, owing to a tremsudous snow sterm which was raging, no boats could come over

for them. All efforts proved fruitless to save the pro-perty. The fire originated in the oil room. Mr. Wadsworth, President of the Buffalo and Brant ford Railroad, will, on Monday next, make a full exposition of the affairs of said road, which will be published An attempt was made recently to murder Mr. Old-fields, a prominent director of the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad. As he took his seat in his sleigh at Port Cobbun, he was shot by a man whom he had previously noticed crawling along by a fence. The ball passed through his hat, making a slight flesh wound upon his

The snow storm that has prevailed all day increase in fury, and it is now almost impossible to face it. frains on all the roads are very irregular. Weather moderately cold.

From Cincinnati. ANTI-LIQUOR DEMONSTRATION BY WOMEN. CINCINNATI, Jan. 30, 1855.

The river is full of ice, and navigation entirely sus

At Mount Pleasant, in this county, about fifty wome attacked a tayern and destroyed a large quantity of liquor belonging to the keeper. After demolishing the liquor casks, &c., they dragged the owner through the liquid, which stood six inches on the floor. Warrants were issued against about twenty of the parties, but the officers returned this afternoon, and reported their fnability to serve the processes. They go back to night

Political Affairs. THE MASSACHUSETTS UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

The Senatorial question comes up in the Senate to norrow. The Wilsons ctaim that they are sure of 22 votes; but the other side are equally sanguine of defeating him. The opponents of General Wilson talk of supporting Mr. E. M. Wright, Secretary of State, in place of Mr. Bryant.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30, 1855. J. Murray Rush has been nominated by the demo crats for State Senator, at a special election, to supply a

vacancy. KNOW NOTHING NOMINATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHISTER, Jan. 30, 1856.

The Know Nothings of New Hampshire have nominated in State convention to-day Ralph Metcalf, of Newport, as their candidate for Governor. DANIEL ULLMAN ON THE STUMP.

CANANDAIGUA, Jan. 30, 1855. Daniel Ullman, in Canandaigua last evening, delivered the ablest and most truly eloquent speech ever delivered

Dangerous Position of a Ferry Be LOUISVILLE, Jan. 30, 1855.

he ferry boat for Jeffersonville, with the passengers by the train from Cincinnati, some two hundred in numice. The boat grounded and the ice gorged around her, and it was thought that all on Loard would be lost. The passengers were rescued from their perilous position by vailed for a time.

HARTFORD, Jan. 30, 1855.
Within the last ten days several fires have occurred in this city, under circumstances which led to the belief that they were the work of incendiaries. A reward of a thousand dollars was offered by the city authorities for their detection, and to day three persons were arrested on suspicion. One of the party confessed his participa-tion in the acts of incendiarism. The officers are after more of the gang.

Steamship Movements. ABRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WESSTER AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27, 1855. The steamship Daniel Webster has arrived at this port from San Juan, Nicaragua, with California dates to the THE CRESCENT CITY AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLNAMS, Jan. 27, 1855. The steamship Crescent City, from New York via Haspa, has arrived at this port.

THE MARION AT CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Jan. 28, 1855.
The United States mail steamship Marion, Capt. Wm. Foster, arrived this (Sunday) morning, at one o'clock.

THE PLOBIDA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAU, Jan. 28, 1855.
The steamship Florids, from New York, arrived at this ort at an early bour this morning.

Markets.

New ORLEANS, Jan. 27, 1855.

Our cotton market was firm to-day at previous rates. The business amounted to 6,000 bales.

Charleavon, Jan. 27, 1855.

Our cotton market has advanced 4c. nader the influence of the Pacific's advices, with sales to-day of 3,000 bales. Uplands middling is quoted at \$1.50.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks are heavy to-day. Reading 36, Morris Canal 14%, Long Island Railroad 15%, Pennsylvania Railroad 43°a, Pennsylvania Railroad 48°a, Pennsylvania Railroad essay.

IMPROVING THE HARRON.-We learn from a circular

that we "have been appointed one of the committee to receive" the Governors of New York and New Jersey and the Legislative committees of those States, at the Astor House, this morning. There distinguished persons visit the city at this time "for the purpose of exmining the present condition of the harbor with a view to its protection and preservation." The same thing has been done so often that we fear distance lends enchantment to this view.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Drover.—Considerable anxiety is felt in our city concerning the whereabouts of K. I. Turner, who during the past two years has been engaged in the business of selling beeves in the New York market. Mr. T. has been in partnership with a brother residing at Lexington, Kentucky, who purchases cattle in that State, sends them to this city in the care of Mr. T., who takes them to New York and disposes of them. Mr. Turner when in this city basalways atopped at Stanvix Hall, which place he left about one month since for New York, having in charge a large number of very superior cattle. His arrival and cale of the animals in that city has been traced out, as well as the fact that he remitted a large sum to his brother; but as he had something like \$2,000 or \$3,000 still in his possession, and as neither his brother nor any of his friends have heard of him since, the most painful apprehensions are cateriained for his affect. A friend in New York made a journey to Lexington in quest of him, but has returned without obtaining any cluss.—Albany Argue, Agn. 30. Mysterious Disappearance of a Drover

More Marine Disasters, with Loss of Life.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE BRITISH BARK ABSTIZ, WITH A
NUMBER OF HER CBRW-LOSS OF THE BRIGS WACCAMAW AND R. D. MERTON, AND SCHOONERS COSTELLO AND S. ANDASWS-BARK CHARLES S. OLDEN
ASHORE—BRITISH BRIG ASPASIA ABANDONED,
STO WITH ETC. ETC.

We published in yesterday afternoon's edition the loss, on the Jersey coast, of a British bark, reported the Algora, derived from a despatch received by Messrs. Bird & Nelson. The vessel was subsequently ascertained to be the bark Argyle, of St. John, N.B., bound to this city from Glasgow, with pig iron, and consigned to J. H. Braine. Her owner is Mr T. H. Moodie, of St. John.

The despatch stated that the unfortunate vessel went ashore five miles south of Squan Inlet, on the night of the 28th. At the time the information left the wreck-4 P.M. of the 28th-she was lying stern to the she was going to pieces very fast. Her masts were down, and the sea was making a clear breach over her. The life apparatus was on the beach, but of no use. Five of the men were then drowned, and five more were on the bowsprit. Only one had reached the shore safely. men on the vessel would be lost.

Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters SQUAN BEACH, Jan. 29, 1855.

The bark Argyle is ashore on Squan Beach. She is from Glasgow bound to New York, with a cargo of pig iron, cement, ale and dry goods. The ship struck at 12 o'clock, on the night of the 28th. It is now 3 P. M. ot the 29th, and the ship is broken up, her masts have fallen, and her top, with the masts, sails and rigging has come from her and washed inside of the bar. One man swam from the wreck and was saved. There were ten men composing the bark's company, with one passenger; the passenger and four of the crew were drowned, and five were on the wreck when I left, which was one o'clock P. M. Mr. J. S. Forman is on the spot, and doing every-thing that is possible to save life and property. There-have some few casks of ale come ashore.

Captain Rogers, of the schooner Joseph Grice, arrived yesterday, reports seeing on the 29th instant, at 12% P. M., a ship ashore twelve miles south of Squan Inlet. She was of about 800 tons, with painted posts. He saw the mainmast fall, and in about thirty five minutes after the ship went to pieces, so that nothing could be seen of her. Several men were in the top, but as there was no

assistance near, he presumes they were all lost.

Though there is some difference in the given localities, it was most probably the Argyle seen by Capt. Rogers life to the bowsprit was but delayed, and that but one escaped alive from the stranded ship.

The schooner Solomon Andrews, Captain Pharo, has een lost. She sailed from Charleston 20th inst. for this port, with rice, and at 7 P. M. of the 21st got ashore on Ocracoke Shoal. The captain, crew, and two passengers were taken off after being 12% hours on the where they were kindly treated by Mr R Howard. The mate, one of the passengers and a seaman, arrived here yesterday in the schooner Thos. Page, Captain Scott. Vessels to convey the remainder of the ship wrecked suferers to their destination were also procured for them by Captain Scott, to whom they feel much gratitude for his hearty and disinterested efforts to assist them When last seen the Solomon Andrews was about two miles from the beach, deep in the sand, with spars standing. Part of her cargo was saved in a damaged

the clothes on their backs.

The brig R. D. Merton, of Camden, Me., bound to Philadelphia from Savannah, foundered in the neighborhood of the Solomon Andrews the same night. The crew, seven in number, were taken off by a schooner and carried into Ocracoke

Capt. Perkins, of the schooner J. H. Roscoe, arrived yesterday from Jeremie, reports that the schooner Cos-tello, of Plymouth, Mass., Capt. Minter, from Boston, arrived at Jeremie 29th ult, and went ashore the next day in the harbor, during a heavy gale from the east, and became a total wreck. The captain and crew were saved, also the cargo.

Capt. P. also reports that the brig Waccamaw, Boston, Capt. Ober, from Pemarara, struck on a reef off the point of the harbor of Jeremie, 7th inst., and immediately sunk and became a total loss. She was in bal-Intelligence received from Berlin, Md., states that the

bark Charles S. Olden, Capt. Bowen, of and for Phila-delphis, from Port au Prince, with a cargo of 1,400 bags coffee and 100 tons logwood, went ashore night of 25th inst., about five miles south of Fenwick's Island. The vessel remained tight next morning, and a considportion of her cargo has already been landed. It is preumed both vessel and cargo will be saved. The British brig Aspasia, Crow, from this city for

Liverpool, was fallen in with on the 22d inst., in lat. "56 16," lon. 56 16, dismasted and in a leaky condition, by the ship Harvest, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, who took off the captain and crew. They also brought away some of the brig's sails and cordage, and then set her on fire to avoid collisions.

The following gives the latest from the schooner Abby Whitman, ashore at Little Egg Harbor:-

I have learned the facts concerning the schooner I wrote about last week. Her name is Abby Whitman, from Boston, bound to Philadelphia. The captain's The cargo is fully intured. She left Savannah 20th, and struck on the 23d, about four o'clock in the morning. The captain mistook Egg Harbor light for Cape May light boat, and thought he was giving her plenty of room to go in to the Capes of Delaware, but instead of that fetched up on the point of the beach. He then threw over part of her deck load of and they are now waiting for a tide to take her out. She has not bilged yet, and is perfectly tight. The captain is in charge of her, and has his crew with him, with the aid of a pilot to pilot her out. She has a hundred tierces of rice on board. She is a new schooner, on her third trip. The captain says he had been logging eleven and a half miles an hour, under reefed sails, with the calculation of making a quick voyage.

TELEGRAPHIC. THE BRIG MOLUNKUS ASHORE—GETTING OFF WITHOUT ASSISTANCE.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 30, 1865.

The brig Molunkus, Capt. Bailey, of Eastport, from Havana for Boston, with a cargo of four hundred hogsheads of molasses, went ashore on Sunday on Block. Island. The captain and crew went ashore to obtain assistance, and while there there were the superior of the captain and crew went ashore to obtain assistance, and while there there were the captain and captain assistance. sistance, and while there the vessel got off herself, and was not heard of again until Monday, when she was fellen in with by a boat's crew of islanders, and carried into Newport.

was not heard of again until Monday, when she was fellen in with by a boat's crew of islanders, and carried into Newport.

The Problistory Liquor Law in Hisnots. A new and stringent anti-liquor law has just passed the popular branch of the Illinois Legislature by a vote of 42 to 26. The Chicago Tribune gives the following synopsis of the bill:

It provides that citizens of the State may manufacture cider and wine at pleasure, and sell it in quantities of not less than five galions. That it shall not be construed to forbid the sale of foreign spirituous liquors, so far as the laws of the United States provide for the same; that county courts and boards of supervisors may authorize any persons to manufacture and sell liquors to authorized sgents of towns and counties, they entering into bonds, with security, not to infringe the provisions of the law.

Any person who shall manufacture spirituous liquors in violation of the law is liable to a fine of \$100 and costs of sait, for the first offence, and in default, to sixty days imprisonment in the common jail. For the second offence the fine is double. The same penalties as above are incurred by giving it away. Individuals are not permitted to own liquor with intent to sell or give it away. All liquors held contrary to law, with the vessels containing them, are to be forfeited. Upon proper cath and information, search warrants may issue, and whose liquors are found, they must be held by the authorities until final action. Persons found drunk may be taken into custody, and if, after becoming sober, they are willing to disclose they may be prosecuted for getting drunk. The proper officers of towns, counties and cities are required to prosecute when properly apprised that the law has been violated, and are lable to prosecutions in discharging their duty under this law, married women may prosecute when liquor habens old to their husbands, and widows may do like wise when it has been sold to their sons. The act trace effect on the first day of January. 1867, which throws

THE GALE AT ELLSWORTH, Mr.—The storm of last briday was very severe in this vicinity. The tid was two feet higher than ever known before. At Bass Harber the wharf of Mr. Benjamin Benson was washe away and a vessel loaded for Boston, lying along side was drifted upon the piers and left high and dry. Reve and cutter Fuller, driven ashore and her bottom knock ed out. One vessel sunk at her anchorage at S. W. Harber, many others driven ashore and considerably damaged. Mt. Deasert toll bridge was partially carries away, at least three piers and part of the draw. The damage is estimated at \$2,000. A meeting of the stock beliefs was being on Writnesday to the what should be be the stock beliefs.